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European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number:

0 431 210 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 89122592.2

(51) Int. Cl.⁵: **A61K 7/42, A61K 7/021,
A61K 7/00**

(22) Date of filing: 07.12.89

(43) Date of publication of application:
12.06.91 Bulletin 91/24

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR LI LU NL SE

(71) Applicant: **Bristol-Myers Squibb Company**
345 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10154(US)

(72) Inventor: **Albrecht, Linda**
23 Dorethy Road
West Redding, CT 06896(US)
Inventor: **Wolfram, Leszek J., Dr.**
666 Westover Road
Stamford, CT 06902(US)

(74) Representative: **Kinzebach, Werner, Dr. et al**
Patentanwälte Reitstötter, Kinzebach und
Partner Sternwartstrasse 4 Postfach 86 06 49
W-8000 München 86(DE)

(54) **Composition and process for coloring skin.**

(57) A Composition for Coloring skin comprising a carrier containing an alcohol component consisting of an aromatic alcohol, an aliphatic alcohol or mixtures thereof and certain certified acid dyes, said composition having an acid pH equal to or less than 4.

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COMPOSITION AND PROCESS FOR COLORING SKIN

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

This invention relates to compositions for coloring skin and to process that uses said compositions. More particularly, it relates to compositions and processes of the aforesaid type that employs certain certified dyes of the acid class which provide a skin coloring that results in high resistance to water and rub-off.

There is plethora of skin bronzing products available on the market. They vary from milky, colorless lotions to intensely tinted thick gels. The former are usually based on dihydroxy acetone which, on prolonged contact with the skin, develops a somewhat durable yellowish coloration, whereas the tinted versions contain mixtures of pigments and certified dyes to produce quite attractive tanning effects. These however, suffer from high rub-off and offer no resistance to the action of water (rain, sea or sweat).

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

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It has now been found that certain certified dyes of the acid class readily color skin when applied to the skin from a composition containing a stain penetrating agent capable of altering the hydrophobic and/or hydrophilic character of the skin. The color imparted to the skin is highly resistant to water and rub-off.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

One of the principle objects of the present invention is to provide compositions and processes for coloring and, particularly bronzing skin to give it an appearance of a sun tan. However, they have other useful applications. Thus, for example, they may be used to at least temporarily color unpigmented skin such as to camouflage vitiligo etc. The compositions and processes of this invention may be used to bring these unpigmented areas up to a level approximating the surrounding skin. The compositions and processes of this invention may also be used when the chief object of their use is some degree of protection from UV radiation. In this case they will be functioning to provide some sun screening benefit.

As pointed out above a feature of this invention is the fact that the imparted skin color is highly resistant to being washed off by water or rubbed off. Yet, it can be controlled so that, for example, an artificial tan can be removed by a gentle soap scrub.

The artificial tanning or bronzing effect obtained herein is equivalent to that obtained from commercially available bronzers. However, in distinction to the latter the bronzing obtained with the present products and processes shows high resistance to water and rub-off. The bronzing intensity of this invention can be modified as desired. This can be done, for example, by repeated applications of the composition, by varying the time of application or the concentration of the dyes contained therein.

A number of certified acid dyes are known which are useful for the purposes of the present invention. These may be of the anthraquinone, triphenylmethane, monoazo or quinoline type. These may be employed alone or in combination depending upon the use to which the composition will be put. Usually, however, they will be used in combination to simulate naturally tanned or black skin as the case may be.

Table I below gives those dyes which have been found to be especially useful for the present purposes. For ease of expressions and claiming the D&C or FD&C nomenclature will be used to identify these dyes. This nonmenclature is accepted in the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, second edition, 1977, published by The Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, Inc.

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TABLE 1. STRUCTURE OF CERTIFIED DYES

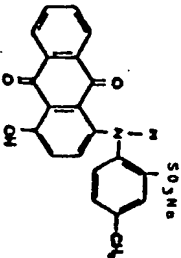
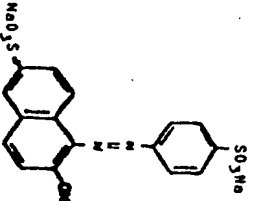
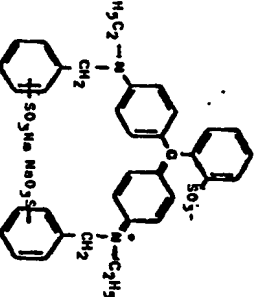

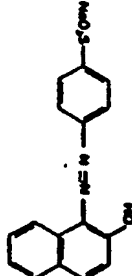
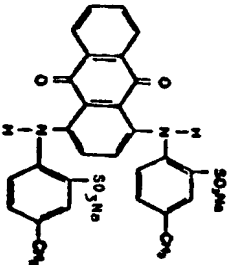
<p>RED D & C VIOLET NO. 3 CAS Number: 4403-86-6 Empirical Formula: $C_{14}H_{10}O_4S_2Na$ Molecular Weight: 330.36 Description: Red D & C Violet No. 3 is a color standard consisting of an aqueous color. It conforms to the formula:</p> 	<p>FD & C YELLOW NO. 6 CAS Number: 2783-94-0 Empirical Formula: $C_{18}H_{12}O_4S_2Na$ Molecular Weight: 380.36 Description: FD & C Yellow No. 6 is a color standard consisting of an aqueous color. It conforms to the formula:</p> 
<p>FD & C BLUE NO. 1 CAS Number: 3844-49-9 Empirical Formula: $C_{18}H_{12}O_4S_2Na$ Molecular Weight: 380.36 Description: FD & C Blue No. 1 is a color standard consisting of an aqueous color. It conforms to the formula:</p> 	<p>D & C YELLOW NO. 10 CAS Number: 6001-49-6 Empirical Formula: $C_{18}H_{12}O_4S_2Na$ Molecular Weight: 380.36 Description: D & C Yellow No. 10 is a color standard consisting of an aqueous color. It conforms to the formula:</p>  <p>Actual Structure Unknown CI 47005</p>
<p>D & C ORANGE NO. 4 CAS Number: 633-06-5 Empirical Formula: $C_{18}H_{12}O_4S_2Na$ Molecular Weight: 380.36 Description: D & C Orange No. 4 is a color standard consisting of an aqueous color. It conforms to the formula:</p> 	<p>D & C GREEN NO. 5 CAS Number: 4403-86-1 Empirical Formula: $C_{18}H_{12}O_4S_2Na$ Molecular Weight: 380.36 Description: D & C Green No. 5 is a color standard consisting of an aqueous color. It conforms to the formula:</p> 

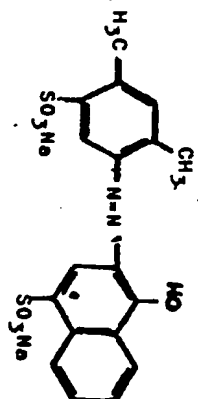
TABLE I (Continued)**FD & C RED NO. 4**

CAS Number: 440-49-2

Empirical Formula:

 $C_{17}H_{14}O_4S_2 \cdot 2Na$

Description: FD & C Red No. 4 is a color
classified chemically as a azo dye. It
conforms to the formula:

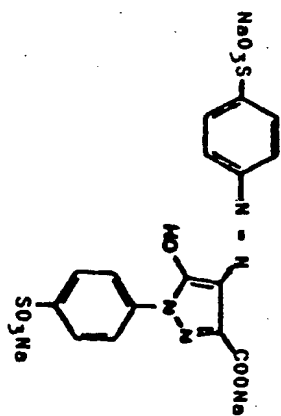
**FD & C YELLOW NO. 6**

CAS Number: 1804-31-0

Empirical Formula:

 $C_{17}H_{14}O_4S_2 \cdot 2Na$

Description: FD & C Yellow No. 6 is a color
classified chemically as a pyrazone dye. It
conforms to the formula:



The quantity of certified acid dye which will be contained in the compositions of this invention will vary with a number of considerations such as the dye or dyes employed, the end use in mind etc. In general, however, the dye component (i.e. a single dye or combination of dyes) will constitute between about 0.01% and about 1% by weight based on the total weight of the composition with the preferred range being from about 0.05% to about 0.5% on the same weight basis.

As previously indicated in many, if not all, cases a combination of dyes will be utilized in practicing this invention. Exceptionally good results are obtained using a combination of Ext. D&C Violet No. 2, D&C Orange No.4 and FD&C Yellow No. 6 or the combination of Ext. D&C Violet No. 2, D&C Orange No. 4, FD&C Yellow No. 6 and FD&C Blue No. 1. Table II below gives the range of concentrations of the dyes which may be present in each type of composition. These are given as percent by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

TABLE II

	COMPOSITION A	COMPOSITION B
	% by Weight	% by Weight
Ext. D&C Violet No. 2	0.035	0.05
D&C Orange No. 4	0.30	0.016
FD&C Yellow No. 6	0.025	0.025
FD&C Blue No. 1	0.016	0.025

As indicated above it is a feature of this invention to incorporate in the compositions of this invention a skin penetrating agent which is capable of altering the hydrophobic, or hydrophilic characteristics of skin. These agents serve to increase the substantivity of the skin for the acid dyes utilized herein by changing the hydrophobic or hydrophilic character of the skin. Human skin is known to contain both hydrophobic and hydrophilic structural components. The skin penetrating agents of this invention change either or both of these structures so as to make the acid dyes or this invention more substantive to skin.

It has been found that a number of agents are capable of affecting the hydrophobic or hydrophilic character of skin. One such class of materials are the aromatic or aliphatic alcohols or combination of such alcohols. These will ordinarily be liquids and thus may also serve partly as vehicles for the acid dyes that are employed in this invention. These alcohols generally alter the hydrophobic or hydrophilic character of the skin and permit good penetration of the acid dyes into the skin. A number of alcohols are known which may be utilized in this invention. By way of illustrating the alcohols mention may be made of benzyl alcohol, n-pentanol, ethanol, butanol and mixture thereof.

Exceptionally good results in skin toning have been obtained with certain combinations of alcohols that are employed in certain defined ratio ranges. These include such systems as benzyl alcohol/ethanol, n-butanol/ethanol. Typical alcohol systems and the ratio by volume of each system is given in Table III below:

TABLE III

ALCOHOL SYSTEM	GENERAL RATIOS	PREFERRED RATIO
benzyl alcohol/ethanol	1:5 to about 2:1	1:2 to about 1:1
n-pentanol/ethanol	1:6 to about 2.5:1	1:3 to about 1:1
n-butanol/ethanol	1:8 to about 3:1	1:8 to about 1:1

The quantity of alcohol system used as skin penetrating agent according to the present invention may vary according to the particular alcohol or alcohols employed. Generally, this will vary from about 1% to about 40% by weight based on the total weight of the composition. In a preferred aspect of this invention this range will be from about 1% to about 8% on the same weight basis.

When the composition takes the form of a solution the balance of the composition will usually be made up with water. Generally, water will comprise between about 50% and about 95% by weight based on the

total weight of these compositions.

It may sometimes be advantageous to include in the composition of the present invention one or more thickening agents. This is done to avoid excessive dripping when the product is applied to the skin. A material that has been found to be particularly useful for this purpose is hydroxyethyl cellulose. When a thickening component is incorporated in this composition it will generally comprise from about 0.1% to about 5% by weight based on the total weight of the composition. In addition other optional auxiliary agents may form part of this composition which serve to improve its organoleptic properties or facilitate its application.

The compositions of this invention may take a variety of forms. Typical of these forms are as solutions, lotions, creams, gels, mousses, etc.

The manner in which the compositions of the present invention are used to a large extent depends on the results that are desired. Thus when employed to obtain a complete bronzing of the skin it will be used somewhat differently than when it is to affect spot changes. In addition the depth of color change desired will also influence how composition is employed.

Whether the product be in the form of a lotion, cream or gel, the mode of application can be as follows: In applying such product to the face for example, dab a small amount onto the fingertips, apply to an area of the face and repeat until product has been applied to entire face (and neck). The product may be re-applied if a deeper, darker tone is desired. Also, after one minute, the product may be rinsed with water, of so desired without affecting the imparted color.

The product could also be applied using a face styling sponge instead of the fingertips.

When it is desired to remove the present product from the skin this can be accomplished by washing with soap and water using a face cloth, sponge or one's bare hand.

To evaluate the coloring developed on skin employing the present invention color measurements were made using the LabScan Spectrocolorimeter available from Hunter Associates Laboratory, Inc. of Reston, Va. The results are given in terms of the Hunter L, a and b values which are defined as follows:

L - measures lightness and varies from 100 for perfect white to zero for black (approximately as the eye would evaluate it).

The chromaticity dimensions, a and b, give designations of color as follows:

a - measures redness when plus, gray when zero, and greenness when minus

b - measures yellowness when plus, gray when zero, and blueness when minus.

During certain evaluations involving color measurements, color-difference becomes an important consideration. Color difference is calculated using the L, a, b scale and, since all three values are used in the computation, it is generally referred to as Total Color Difference (E),

$$(1) \quad E = \sqrt{(\Delta L)^2 + (\Delta a)^2 + (\Delta b)^2}$$

where: $\Delta L = L_{SMP} - L_{STD}$ (if $+\Delta L$, sample is lighter than standard)

if $-\Delta L$, sample is darker than standard)

$\Delta a = a_{SMP} - a_{STD}$ (if $+\Delta a$, sample is redder than standard

if $-\Delta a$, sample is greener than standard)

$\Delta b = b_{SMP} - b_{STD}$ (if $+\Delta b$, sample is yellower than standard

if $-\Delta b$, sample is bluer than standard)

The following examples are given to further illustrate the present invention. It is understood, however, that it is not limited thereto.

TABLE IV

Composition of Skin Toners				
	EXAMPLE 1	EXAMPLE 2	EXAMPLE 3	EXAMPLE 4
Ingredients	Toner No. 2	Toner No. 3	Toner No. 4	Toner No. 7
<u>Dyes</u>				
Ext. D&C Violet No. 2	0.0706 g	0.0350 g	0.0355 g	0.0504 g
D&C Orange No. 4	0.3011 g	0.3005 g	0.3009 g	0.1600 g
FD&C Yellow No. 6	0.0255 g	0.0253 g	0.0165 g	0.0250 g
FD&C Blue No. 1	—	0.0165 g	0.0165 g	0.0256 g
<u>Other</u>				
Ethanol SDA-40	40 ml	40 ml	—	—
Citrate Buffer*	10 ml	10 ml	10 ml	10 ml
Benzyl Alcohol/Ethanol**	—	—	8 ml	8 ml
Water	qs	qs	qs	qs
TOTAL	100 ml	100 ml	100 ml	100 ml
0.5M citrate buffer adjusted to pH 3 with NaOH				
**40% solution of benzyl alcohol in ethanol (by volume)				

Skin dyeing studies were conducted using skin toner composition of Example 1 (Toner No. 2), Example 2 (Toner No. 3), Example 3 (Toner No. 4) and Example 4 (Toner No. 7). Evaluation of these compositions for skin bronzing was performed on the fore arm skin of Caucasian subjects. Five milliliters (~ 5g) of each product was applied to the test site of inner forearm (total surface area of 15.5cm²) and left on for 15 seconds or one minute. The test site was then rinsed thoroughly under lukewarm running tap water.

The change in skin color obtained by this treatment was measured using the LabScan LS-5100 Spectrocolorimeter and the color changes reported expressed as Hunter L, a, b values and discussed in more detail below.

Further examples of compositions embodied in the present invention are given in tabular form below in Table V. Toner #7M is a thickened formulation having a gel-like consistency. This was prepared using a laboratory stirrer and the product was stirred continuously to ensure uniformity. A 500 gram batch of this product was made using the following procedure: Weigh 250 grams of hot water (approx. 70° C) into a beaker. Slowly add 12.5 g of Cellosize (thickener). A clear gel will form. Add 50 ml of 0.5 M citrate/NaOH Buffer pH 3. Add the dyes which were previously solubilized in approx. 40-50 ml of hot water. Preservatives can be added next, for example, methylparaben (0.75 g) and propylparaben (0.25 g). By now, the batch will have cooled somewhat and the alcohols can be added (40 ml of Benzyl Alcohol/Ethanol solution - 40:60 by volume). Finally, Qs the batch to 500 grams with water and stir until of uniform consistency.

Toners 4, 27, 28, 35 and 39 were prepared as described above except the step involving addition of the thickener was omitted.

TABLE V

		Ex. 5	Ex. 6	Ex. 7	Ex. 8	Ex. 9	Ex. 10
5	<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Toner #4</u>	<u>Toner #7M</u>	<u>Toner #27</u>	<u>Toner #28</u>	<u>Toner #35</u>	<u>Toner #39</u>
	<u>Dyes:</u>						
10	Ext. D & C Violet #2	0.0335 g	0.0253 g	0.0040 g	0.0100 g	0.0250 g	0.0400 g
	D & C Orange #4	0.3009 g	0.0800 g	0.0120 g	0.0204 g	0.0500 g	0.0800 g
	FD & C Yellow #6	0.0250 g	0.0125 g	0.0021 g	0.0040 g	—	—
	FD & C Blue #1	0.0165 g	0.0130 g	0.0025 g	0.0042 g	0.0107 g	—
	FD & C Red #4	—	0.0109 g	0.0020 g	0.0030 g	0.0103 g	—
	FD & C Yellow #5	—	—	—	—	0.0050 g	—
15	D & C Green #5	—	—	—	—	—	0.0600 g
	<u>Other:</u>						
20	Citrate buffer (0.5M, pH 3)	10 ml	10 ml	10 ml	10 ml	10 ml	10 ml
	Benzyl alcohol/ethanol*	8 ml	8 ml	8 ml	8 ml	8 ml	8 ml
	Cellosize		2.5 g				
	Methylparaben		0.15 g				
	Propylparaben		0.05 g				
	Water	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.
	Total	100 ml	100 ml	100 ml	100 ml	100 ml	100 ml

25 *40% solution of benzyl alcohol in ethanol (by volume)

30 The products of Examples 5 through 10 were applied to Caucasian skin using the process given above in this connection with the products of Examples 1 through 4 except for the toner 7M which was applied to the skin but in quantity of only 0.2g.

35 A feature of the present invention is the fact that bronzing effects on skin that are obtained with compositions of this invention are more resistant to wash-off by water when compared to typical commercial products that are available for this or similar purposes. This has been demonstrated first by measuring the color of the skin using the LabScan Spectrocolorimeter and reporting the color by the Hunter values L, a and b described above.

40 The respective products were applied to Caucasian skin under standardized conditions and then rinsed with water briefly to the same extent. The same color measurements were again made and from this the changes in the Hunter values (L, a and b) were calculated. From this data the Total Color Difference (E) was calculated using formula (1) above; the larger the value of E the more resistant the product is to wash-off by water.

45 The results of these studies are summarized in Tables VI and VII below. Tables VII being directed to the use of commercially available products and VII to typical products of this invention namely skin toner composition 2, 3, 4 and 7 (See Examples 1-4 of Table IV for formulations). It will be noted that for all the products representative of this invention the Total Color Difference (E) was greater than the corresponding value for the commercial products.

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TABLE VI

Effect of Commercially Available Bronzing Products on the Color Changes of Caucasian Skin													
5				Skin Color						Difference in Skin Color Due to Product Use			Total Color Difference
			Initial			After Application And Water Rinse			ΔL	Δa	Δb	(E)	
10	Product listed	Type of Product	Test No.	<u>L</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>				
	Aramis	B	1	63.66	6.89	11.39	59.98	8.55	9.82	-3.68	1.66	-1.57	4.33
15			2	62.59	6.65	11.46	59.99	9.25	10.02	-2.60	2.60	-1.44	3.95
	Ralston Z-14	B	1	63.74	5.74	11.65	57.96	9.49	10.48	-5.78	3.75	-1.17	6.99
			2	61.41	7.52	10.76	59.85	8.53	10.43	-1.56	1.01	-0.33	1.89
	Clinique	B	1	63.00	6.62	11.28	62.16	6.89	10.50	-0.84	0.27	-0.78	1.18
20			2	62.81	6.21	11.12	60.72	8.76	9.87	-2.09	2.55	-1.25	3.53
	Revlon Pure Radiance	M	1	63.31	6.42	11.07	60.26	9.42	11.31	-3.05	3.00	0.24	4.28
			2	62.97	6.78	11.27	62.27	7.21	11.28	-0.70	0.43	0.01	0.82
25	Bonne Bell	B	1	63.55	6.09	11.53	59.55	9.52	10.86	-4.00	3.43	-0.67	5.31
			2	62.03	6.55	11.13	60.60	9.00	10.56	-1.43	2.45	-0.57	2.89
	No. 1 Copenhag- en	B	1	63.34	7.23	11.39	60.88	9.34	10.27	-2.46	2.11	-1.12	3.43
30			2	61.85	6.63	10.92	59.19	9.40	10.24	-2.66	2.77	-0.68	3.90
	B - Bronzer M - Makeup												

TABLE VII

Effect of Skin Toners on the Color Changes of Caucasian Skin											
		Skin Color						Difference in Skin Color Due To Product Usage			Total Color Difference
		Initial			After Application And Water Rinse			ΔL	Δa	Δb	(E)
Skin Toner	Treatment Time (Min.)	\underline{L}	\underline{a}	\underline{b}	\underline{L}	\underline{a}	\underline{b}				
No. 2	0.25	63.57	6.61	10.53	46.54	17.63	13.44	-17.04	11.01	2.91	20.49
No. 2	1.0	63.52	6.96	10.37	45.36	17.77	13.24	-18.16	10.80	2.88	21.33
No. 3	1.0	63.10	6.15	10.97	51.90	14.04	14.44	-11.20	7.91	3.47	14.14
No. 4	1.0	63.96	7.13	11.62	40.95	21.86	17.56	-23.02	14.73	5.94	27.96
No. 7	0.25	63.95	5.61	11.44	47.68	14.89	13.11	-16.26	9.28	1.67	18.80
No. 7	1.0	64.64	5.51	10.62	41.69	15.90	12.28	-22.95	10.39	1.67	25.24
No. 7	0.25	55.93	7.50	14.76	41.06	13.98	14.21	-14.87	6.47	-0.55	16.23
No. 7	1.0	55.08	6.99	15.12	34.58	14.42	13.40	-20.50	7.43	-1.72	21.87

Claims

- 5 1. A composition for coloring skin comprising a vehicle containing an alcohol component and an acid dye component,
 - (a) said alcohol component being selected from the group consisting of aromatic alcohols, aliphatic alcohols, an mixtures thereof, said alcohol component being capable of penetrating said skin to alter the hydrophobic or hydrophilic structures thereof,
 - 10 (b) said acid dye component comprising an acid dye selected from the group consisting of Ext. D&C Violet No. 2, FD&C Blue No. 1, D&C Orange No. 4, FD&C Yellow No. 6, D&C Yellow No. 10, D&C Green No. 5, FD&C Red No. 4, FD&C Yellow No. 5 and mixtures thereof.
2. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein said alcohol component is selected from the group consisting of benzyl alcohol, n-pentanol, n-butanol, ethanol and mixtures thereof.
- 15 3. A composition according to Claim 1 wherein said alcohol component is a combination of benzyl alcohol and ethanol.
4. A composition according to Claim 3 wherein said benzyl alcohol and ethanol are present in said composition in the ratio by volume of from about 1:5 to about 2:1.
5. A composition according to Claim 4 wherein said acid dye component is the combination of Ext. D&C Violet No. 2, D&C Orange No. 4, and FD&C Yellow No. 6.
- 20 6. A composition according to Claim 5 wherein said alcohol component comprises from about 1% to about 40% by weight based on the total weight of said composition and said acid dye component comprises from about 0.01% to about 1% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.
7. A composition according to Claim 5 also including FD&C Blue No. 1 as part of said acid dye component.
- 25 8. A composition according to Claim 7 wherein said alcohol comprises from about 1% to about 40% by weight based on the total weight of said composition and said dye component comprises from about 0.01% to about 1% by weight based on the total weight of said composition.
9. A composition according to Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 in the form of a solution.
10. A composition according to Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 in the form of a gel.
- 30 11. A process for coloring skin which comprises applying to the area of skin to be colored a sufficient quantity of the composition defined in any one of claims 1 to 10 to color said skin, allowing said composition to remain in contact with said area skin for enough time to get the degree of skin coloring desired and then removing the excess of said composition.

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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 12 2592

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A	S.T.N. FILE SUPPLIER, Karlsruhe, DE, File CA, AN-209242z, vol. 102, no. 24; B. HAJRATWALA: "The stability of FD&C blue no. 1", & DRUG COSMET. IND., 136(2), 50, 52, 86 * Abstract * ----	1-11	A 61 K 7/42 A 61 K 7/021 A 61 K 7/00
A	BE-A- 840 879 (KINDAI K.K.K.) * Whole document * ----	1-11	
A	FR-A-2 086 080 (L'OREAL) * Whole document * ----	1-11	
A	FR-A-2 605 883 (GUENASSIA) * Whole document * -----	1-11	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			A 61 K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 18-05-1990	Examiner FISCHER J.P.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	